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United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN, R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, 1919.

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GENERAL NOTES.

THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION.

An important feature of the work, since the clean-up operations of last winter and spring, has been the following up of all means of possible dissemination of the pink bollworm throughout the cotton-growing areas of the South. This work has extended from the Carolinas, where several thousand bales of Mexican cotton were milled just prior to 1916, to Arizona where there has been and is danger of infestation by the carriage of seed by Mexican laborers. The

tracing of importations of Mexican cotton has covered not only the original sale of such cotton but all resales and also all distribution of picker and other waste from mills in the South where such cotton was utilized. The cotton fields in such districts have been given repeated inspections. The bulk of the inspection work has naturally been in Texas, where particular attention has been paid to the localities where infestation was found in 1916 and 1917. Furthermore all cotton in the vicinities of the 12 mills which received Mexican cotton seed in 1916 has been given repeated inspection. Special attention has also been given to the cotton plantings in the Pecos Valley. The farmers in this district were promised that every effort would be made to determine by the 15th of September whether any infestation survived the clean-up work of last winter. and to this end intensive inspection has been maintained throughout the season.

No new infestations or reinfestations of old territory were determined in Texas or elsewhere in the United States as a result of all this inspection activity until October of this year. In the latter part of October, a few specimens of pink bollworm were found at El Vista, some 14 miles south of Beaumont in one of the infested areas of 1917. El Vista is a farming community in which there were only a total of 126 acres planted to cotton this year and all but 21 acres of such planting was abandoned on account of unfavorable weather. This district is isolated, surrounded by wide stretches of tidal marshes, no other cotton being grown within 7 miles. Intensive inspection of the nearest cotton has failed to reveal any other infestations. The source of this infestation is unknown but it would seem necessarilly to be from insects which escaped destruction in the clean-up work of 1917–18. Such reoccurrences of the pink bollworm have been anticipated in the old invaded areas and it has been very remarkable that more of them have not been in evidence. The present instance is not altogether an unfavorable feature inasmuch as it indicates that the surveys are being continued with such thoroughness as to probably ultimately reveal any such reinfestations. The control of this district was immediately undertaken under State law in cooperation with the Federal agents and the cotton in the district is all being destroyed both as to the plants and the crop, the farmers being reimbursed for their losses from State funds.

Plans had already been perfected for safeguarding the cotton grown under regulation this year in the former infested districts in Texas, and, in view of the reinfestation already noted, these plans will be carried out with the greatest thoroughness. The concerns which will handle this cotton have been licensed and will receive for foreign export all the cotton grown in the regulated zones. Similar safeguards are being placed around the handling and crushing of the seed. The handling of the crop is thus protected throughout by the licenses and permits beginning with the gins and including the railroads, compresses, and exporters. The instructions relative to the disposition of cotton and cotton seed produced in regulated cotton zones in the State of Texas agreed to by Dr. W. D. Hunter, for this board, and by Mr. Fred W. Davis, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Texas, are reproduced on a later page.

The one feature that has not been entirely satisfactory is the failure of the authorities to fully enforce the prohibition of the growth of cotton in zone No. 5 in the Great Bend on the Rio Grande. One hundred acres of cotton were planted by a single grower in this district, and so far no steps have been taken by the State to enforce the noncotton zone order. There is not only an actual menace to the State involved in this lot of cotton but there is the moral effect

of this violation in its bearing on future enforcement of such proclaimed cotton-free areas.

The survey work on the border of Mexico adjacent to the United States has been continued, covering especially the more important area between Brownsville and Eagle Pass. No new infestation has actually been found anywhere near the border in Mexico. One locality, however, at Guerrero, 9 miles from the Texas border, opposite the town of Zapata, is under suspicion because of the determination that certain fields at that place were planted from seed obtained from an infested locality in Mexico. The special danger from this situation arises from the fact that a stream of considerable size flowing through this district discharges into the Rio Grande not far above extensive cotton cultures, and may ultimately be the means of conveying the insect to important cotton areas in Mexico along the lower Rio Grande, opposing similar important cotton areas on the American side of this river.

The research work conducted at the station established in the Laguna district has been continued, and it is believed that this work will be substantially completed during this fiscal year, so that this station can perhaps thereafter be discontinued. It is too early yet to determine the amount of damage which this insect has caused to this year's crop in the Laguna. The work, however, at the end of the season should throw a good deal of light not only on the amount of damage under conditions obtaining in the Laguna, but also on the general subject of alternative food plants which has been made a special project of the work.

The survey work under the board has also included cooperation with the State of Arizona in an effort to determine the distribution of the Thurberia plant, a close relative of cotton and harboring a variety of the cotton boll weevil. The object on the part of the State is to exterminate this plant wherever it occurs near areas where the culture of cotton is developing.

The use of the aeroplane for scouting for the pink bollworm has been reported in previous issues of this monthly letter. This work has recently received a serious setback as a result of a fatal accident which happened on August 7, in which both Lieut. William H. Tillisch, pilot, and Mr. E. L. Diven, the technical observer of the board, lost their lives. These flights had been conducted for a considerable period without serious accident. The danger of this service was fully recognized, but it was hoped the board's record would be a clean one, except as to accidents of a minor character. Both Lieut. Tillisch and Mr. Diven were men of high character and undertook this work with a full realization of the personal risk. Mr. Diven, who had been in the service of the board for over a year, broken by a short period of military service, was an especially earnest and capable man, and his promise for future usefulness was very high. Lieut. Tillisch had been detailed by the commanding officer at Ellington Field, Tex., to assist the board as a pilot on account of his ability and established record as an aviator. He could have been discharged toward the end of 1918 from further military service, but did not make application for the reason that he desired to continue the work for this department in which he saw great possibilities. It is safe to say that in its whole history the Department of Agriculture never lost two better or more deserving men.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED PRODUCED IN REGULATED COTTON ZONES IN THE STATE OF TEXAS.

[THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OF TEXAS COOPERATING WITH THE FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.]

TO GINNERS.

(1) At the opening of the ginning season all ginners will be supplied with blank permits numbered in order, which gives authority for the shipment of lint cotton and cotton seed ginned at their gin. A record of the numbers issued to each ginner will be kept, and the ginner will be responsible for each permit, turning in all unused numbers at the end of the season.

(2) The ginner will fill out all blanks on ginner's stub A and the first two lines of B and C, making a carbon copy of same. One permit will be issued to the producer for each bale ginned at the time of ginning. Permit B will be delivered to the person to whom the baled cotton is delivered and permit C to the person to whom the seed are delivered.

(3) The ginner will keep the original stub A for his own record and will hold all carbon copies until called for by authorized quarantine inspectors of the department.

TO THE GROWERS.

(1) All ginners in regulated cotton zones and those ginners located outside of such zones and who are authorized to accept cotton from a regulated zone for ginning, will be given blank permits in numbered series, which will give the grower permission to ship both lint and seed in compliance with the regulations governing the disposition of cotton produced in a regulated cotton zone. Upon taking or sending your seed cotton to the gin, require the ginner to deliver the permit above mentioned when he delivers the lint cotton and seed.

(2) Should you sell lint or seed at any time you will transfer the permit to ship to the buyer, so that he will be authorized to ship same.

(3) All lint cotton produced in regulated cotton zones must upon shipment be consigned to one of the cotton firms listed below.

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(4) All cotton seed produced in regulated cotton zones must, upon shipment, be consigned to one of the oil mills listed below:

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(5) Both cotton and seed may be sold locally, in which case the buyer will be bound the same as the growers to the instructions contained in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(6) When offering lint or seed to a railway agent the permit to ship same must be delivered to the agent. Agents are not authorized to accept cotton or seed for shipment to other than the parties mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4.

(7) Where cotton or seed produced in a regulated zone is transported by means other than the railroad, the grower or buyer of such seed or cotton will deliver same to no other parties than those listed in paragraphs 3 and 4, under penalty of the law. When seed or cotton are transported by means other than the railroad, the permits covering same will be delivered to the parties in paragraphs 3 and 4. These parties will fill out shipping data and mail permits to the tracing department of the Horticultural Board.

(8) All cotton and cotton seed produced in the regulated zone must be disposed of before _____ 1920, unless special permission is granted for holding of same.

(9) In case of unavoidable loss of permit, a certified copy, which will void the original, may be secured upon application to a local inspector.

FREIGHT AGENT.

(1) Permits have been issued to cover shipment of baled cotton and cotton seed produced in regulated cotton zones to cotton dealers and oil mills, listed below:

--- ---

--- ---

(2) You will not accept cotton or seed for shipment to parties other than those listed above, and you will accept no cotton for shipment until permit to ship same has been delivered to you, and you have identified the bale offered as

the one for which the permit is issued, by marks or gin number. When accepting permits for shipments of seed, the number of pounds offered must be covered by the number of pounds noted on the permits turned in.

(3) When permit is delivered to you, and cotton or seed are accepted for shipment, fill out this shipping data in blanks provided for this purpose on the permit, and file same in your office.

(4) When called upon, deliver permits for cotton and seed accepted for shipment to representatives of the State or Horticultural Board who will call for same at least once each week.

TO INSPECTORS.

(1) Countersign permits issued to the ginners in your territory at the beginning of the ginning season.

(2) Collect carbon copies of permits issued by ginners in regulated zones whenever directed to do so by the chief inspector of your territory. Forward same to the party that he will indicate.

(3) Collect permits B and C from freight agents weekly, and check his shipping record for the week. After checking shipments, forward permits to Horticultural Board, No. 702 Carter Building, Houston, Tex., and report any shipments not covered by permits and any other violations of the regulations governing the disposition of cotton or seed produced in regulated cotton zones.

FRED W. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

W. D. HUNTER,
Member Federal Horticultural Board.

AUSTIN, TEX., *August 10, 1919.*

THE EUROPEAN CORN-BORER SITUATION.

A hearing was conducted in the statehouse at Boston, August 15, having for its purpose the further extension of quarantine on account of the European corn borer to include new areas known to be infested and also new food plants. Action on this hearing has been withheld awaiting more accurate information as to the distribution of the insect. The possibility that this insect is widely spread throughout the eastern United States is now indicated by the evidence that this insect was probably brought into this country in 1909-10 with the importations of some 10,000 tons of broom corn imported largely from Austria-Hungary, but also from France and Italy. The area now known to be invaded by this European corn borer seems to correspond fairly closely with the distribution of this broom corn. Hundreds of tons of this material were utilized in Boston and like quantities at the same period in New York, and the principal areas now infested in each of these States is in the neighborhood of the broom factories utilizing such importations. The bulk of this imported broom corn, however, went much farther west, to Chicago, St. Louis, and various places in Kentucky, and even New Orleans, and was more or less widely distributed to broom factories throughout the Mississippi Valley. An intensive survey of the region indicated has been instituted to determine the possible carriage of this insect by this means or by subsequent spread.

The European corn borer is now known to occur over the entire coastal region of Massachusetts and in several towns in New Hampshire. The Albany area now covers an extent of over 40 miles, and an area of perhaps nearly equal extent has recently been determined in western New York and western Pennsylvania. The surveys of other points in the West may greatly increase this distribution.

In the meantime the food plants of this insect have now reached upwards of 80. In relation to corn, however, there are some hopeful features which indicate that the early prognostications of injury from this insect may not be warranted. For example, it has been found to be single-brooded in New York State, and probably will be single-brooded throughout the northern area of corn production. As a single-brooded insect in New York its damage to corn

has been absolutely negligible. In coastal Massachusetts, where it is double-brooded on account of favorable climate due to ocean currents, its injuries have been practically limited to sweet corn and dwarf flint corn. A few fields of the coarser and stronger types of corn, such as characterize the principal corn crop of the United States, have been practically free from injury.

As long as the surveys now in progress are revealing daily new areas of infestation, in most of which the damage has been absolutely negligible, further quarantine action is not practicable. The department's program with respect to this insect is to determine as accurately as possible its distribution, and in connection with such determination carry on control experiments on a large scale to determine what possibilities there are in that direction. The exploitation which has been given to this insect and the fears which have been thereby aroused demand on the part of the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States concerned, such determinations, and also a determination of its importance as an enemy of corn and other crops.

POTATO-WART SITUATION.

Mr. J. G. Sanders, director of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture, who is a collaborator of this board, was commissioned by this department, at the instance of the board, to make an exploration of potato-wart conditions in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland to become better acquainted with the various phases of the problem for the control of this disease as it has been worked out in those countries.

The efforts to control and exterminate the potato wart in the infested district of Pennsylvania has been under the authority of a State quarantine and in charge of State officials. The Department of Agriculture has cooperated in this work, but has particularly devoted its energies to the conduct of a country-wide survey to determine the possibly wide distribution of this disease through the agency of the considerable quantity of European potatoes imported during the years 1911–12—importations which undoubtedly were the cause of the infestation determined in Pennsylvania. This survey has been conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has followed up the harvesting of the potato crop from the southern States northward. In addtiion, there has been a thoroughgoing educational campaign through the county agents and other local authorities as a direct aid to the survey. The work of inspecting the gardens has been embarrassed by the impracticability of digging the potatoes in many small patches where the owners dig them only to meet their daily needs. Detection of the disease under such circumstances is improbable unless infestation is excessive.

As a result of this survey this disease has been located in western Pennsylvania and in West Virginia. In Pennsylvania the disease has been determined in three separate localities in Cambria County in southwestern Pennsylvania. This is in a bituminous coal-mining section. In the meantime the inspectors of the State of Pennsylvania have somewhat extended the limits of the infestation in the old area in the eastern part of the State. In West Virginia the wart has been found in one garden in Randolph County and in some 10 gardens in Tucker County. The infested area in Tucker County is again a mining area, while the infested area in Randolph County is in a section which is being developed as a potato-growing region and particularly as a source of "certified stock."

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States an educational campaign has been undertaken, no garden-to-garden search being attempted.

A conference of State and other experts will shortly be called by the board to take into account the present known distribution of this disease and other

factors for the purpose of determining what quarantine action, if any, is now warranted.

A very important consideration in this connection is the demonstration this year by the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department that several of the more important potato varieties grown in this country are apparently immune to the disease. Prominent among these are the standard sorts, Irish Cobbler and Rose-4.

IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK, PLANTS, AND SEEDS.

COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO THE UNITED STATES GIVEN PREFERENCE AS TO CERTAIN CLASSES OF NURSERY STOCK.

The nursery stock, plant, seed quarantine (No. 37) has been amended to make provision for the entry from countries contiguous to the United States of certain classes of nursery stock, otherwise prohibted, when such ientry is not attended by any serious risk to the United States. This provision can apply only to Canada and Mexico and is limited to such classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds as are peculiar to such contiguous countries and not mere reproductions of imported stock from foreign countries. It must be shown also that such stock is not available in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet reasonable needs. This amendment, which is issued as Regulation 15 to Quarantine No. 37, is reproduced below:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO QUARANTINE 37.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, governing the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds into the United States, effective June 1, 1919, be, and the same are hereby, amended effective on and after August 16, 1919, by the addition of a new regulation to be designated as regulation 15, reading as follows:

REGULATION 15. PERMITS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF OTHERWISE PROHIBITED STOCK FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES CONTIGUOUS TO THE UNITED STATES.

When it is deemed by the Secretary of Agriculture that the importation from countries contiguous to the United States of any class or classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds the entry of which is not otherwise provided for by these regulations will not be attended by serious risk to the agriculture, horticulture, or floriculture of the United States, permits may be issued, on application, authorizing the entry of such nursery stock and other plants and seeds under such safeguards as may be prescribed in the permits: *Provided*, That importations under this regulation shall be limited to specific classes of nursery stock and other plants and seeds which can be considered as peculiar to such contiguous countries, and not mere reproductions of imported stock from foreign countries, and which are not available in sufficient quantities in the United States: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to nursery stock and other plants and seeds governed by special quarantines and other restrictive orders, other than Quarantine 37, now in force, nor to such as may hereafter be made the subject of special quarantines: *Provided further*, That in addition to the certificate required by regulation 7, the invoice covering nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry under this regulation must be accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorized official of the country of origin, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds proposed to be exported to the United States have been produced or grown in the country from which they are proposed to be exported.

Done in the District of Columbia this 6th day of August, 1919. Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. HOUSTON,
[SEAL.] *Secretary of Agriculture.*

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL PERMIT TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The form of application for special permit to import nursery stock and other plants and seeds under Regulation 14 of Quarantine 37 has been the subject of rather frequent change. The control of these special importations made through the Department of Agriculture is a new field of activity, and such changes must be frequently made at the outset as our information grows and new needs develop. Ultimately the requirements will become fixed and standardized and undoubtedly more easily workable. This application appears under Form No. 207. The earlier revisions were numbered 207–1, 207–2, and 207–3. These are all now replaced by "Form 207, Revised October 1, 1919," copy of which is reproduced below. The recipients of the earlier forms are requested to destroy them and secure this latest, and we hope final, revision.

Form 207.
Revised Oct. 1, 1919.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL PERMIT UNDER REGULATION 14, QUARANTINE NO. 37, TO IMPORT NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND SEEDS.

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SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with Regulation 14 of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, a special permit is requested for the importation of the following new varieties or necessary propagating stock:

Quantity.	Estimated invoice value.	Name or exact designation of each species, variety, strain, or type of plant to be imported.

Name and address of exporter----------
Name and address of grower----------
Country where grown---------- Locality where grown----------
Name and address of person (either applicant or authorized agent) to whom plants are to be forwarded after inspection and release by the Department of Agriculture----------
---
Name and address of person (either applicant or authorized agent) to whom permit and shipping instructions should be mailed----------
---

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

If this application is approved, it is understood and agreed by the applicant that—

(1) The material will be used solely for propagation by himself or his duly authorized agent.

(2) The plants shall be free from sand, soil, or earth, except that bulbs may be packed in sterilized sand, soil, or earth as provided in Regulation 3 amended.

(3) The applicant will arrange with some responsible agency in Washington to clear the plants through the customhouse, immediately after entry to transfer them to the inspection houses of the department at Twelfth and B Streets

NW., and if the quantity of material is larger than can be easily housed in the inspection houses of the department, to provide, under the supervision of the department, local storage in Washington for the material during the period of its examination, and, if necessary, disinfection, to supply labor for repacking and additional containers and labor and chemicals for disinfection if such are necessary. Small shipments will be repacked by the department and forwarded by express, charges collect, to the importer.

(4) The duty, brokerage, and other charges connected with the entry of the plants are to be paid by the importer or by his agent or broker.

(5) If the plants are found upon inspection by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board to be so infested or infected with insects or disease that they can not be adequately safeguarded they may be destroyed, and such destruction will not be made the basis of a claim against the Department of Agriculture for damages. Cleaning and disinfection will be authorized for any slight infestations which can thus be adequately safeguarded.

(6) The importer further agrees that before the stock covered by this application is delivered to him he will furnish a bond to continue for a period of from one to five years, depending upon the character and kind of the stock, in the amount of $5,000, or in an amount equal to twice the invoice value of the stock if such value be less than $2,500 (but in no case less than $100), the conditions of which shall be as follows:

(*a*) That the imported stock shall be grown and propagated in such fashion as to maintain its identity under the number of the permit granting authority for its importation for the period of the bond. No restriction is placed on the sale of the plants produced therefrom.

(*b*) That for the duration of the bond the board or its representative shall have the privilege of inspecting the stock at any time, and if it is found to be infested or infected with an insect or disease new to or not heretofore widely distributed in the United States, the importer shall be required to treat it in accordance with methods to be prescribed by the board, or, if necessary, to destroy it.

(*c*) That in case the importer arranges or contracts with some other party for the growth or culture of the stock, the importer shall include a provision in such contract requiring such other party thereto to comply with conditions (*a*) and (*b*) hereof. The importer will also be required to file with the Federal Horticultural Board a copy of the agreement or contract under which the stock will be grown.

INFORMATIONAL DATA.

The applicant must submit on this or on other sheets attached hereto, all the informational data herein requested before his application can be considered.

The terms "new varieties" and "necessary propagating stock" as used in regulation No. 14 are defined as follows:

"A new variety" is understood to mean a novelty—i. e., a new plant, variety, strain, type, or form, either recognized by the trade as such or so listed or described in catalogues, trade journals, or other publications, or duly and properly certified as such by the originator or introducer.

"Necessary propagating stock" is understood to mean stock of old or standard varieties not available in this country and imported for the multiplication of the plants in question as a nursery or florist enterprise as distinguished from importations for the immediate or ultimate sale of the stocks actually imported.

INFORMATION AS TO NEW VARIETIES.

1. Give name and address of originator of the new variety, year and place of announcement_____
_____

2. If it has not been published, give name and address of originator, approximate date of origin and status other than publication_____
_____
_____

3. Has this already been introduced into the United States?_____
If so, to what extent is it available in this country _____
_____
_____

INFORMATION AS TO NECESSARY PROPAGATING STOCK.

1. Give reasons showing the necessity for importing the stock_____
_____
_____
_____

LOCATION AND METHOD OF PROPAGATION.

1. Give location of the premises where the material is to be propagated and the name of the actual grower_____
_____
_____

2. State the proposed method of propagation. (This information is especially needed for plants the method of propagation of which is varied and unusual, but the information should be given as to all plants for which special permit is requested.)_____
_____
_____

I hereby certify the truth and accuracy of the informational data supplied herein and agree to the conditions of entry given above.

(Signed)_____
(Name of applicant.)

_____
(Address.)

(Applicant will not write below this line.)

_____

Previous permits granted for—

	Number permits.	Number plants.
This species or variety		
This locality.....		
This permittee.....		
This grower.....		

Decision.

	Approved.
	Approved subject to further information.
	Disapproved.

Information lacking.

	Source.
	Actual grower.
	Exact designation.

_____
Pathologist in Charge, Foreign Plant Quarantines.

RECOMMENDATION OF BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY COMMITTEE.

Are these plants "new varieties" or "necessary propagating stock," as claimed? Are the quantities reasonable and necessary? Remarks:_____
We recommend that the permit be granted.

_____,
Chairman Bureau Plant Industry Committee.

Approved:

_____
Chief Bureau Plant Industry.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO INSPECTION AND ENTRY OF PLANTS UNDER REGULATION 3, QUARANTINE NO. 37.

To secure the enforcement of the disinfection requirement under regulation 9 and to determine compliance of shipments with the certification and marking as a condition of entry provided for in regulations 7 and 8, the board has authorized the following procedure governing the entry of plants under regulation 3 of Quarantine No. 37:

Permits will be issued for ports listed in regulation 6 and such other ports as from time to time may be approved by the Federal Horticultural Board. To the listed ports the board has added New Orleans, La., and Tacoma, Wash., the latter as a port under the jurisdiction of the inspector at Seattle. Permits issued for shipments for other exterior ports, or shipments which must conveniently pass through such ports, will in general be restricted to plants or classes of plants for which the disinfection required under regulation 9 is deemed unnecessary, such permits to be stamped "Disinfection of stock entered under this permit will not be required unless an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board so directs."

Whether or not disinfection shall be required of the goods entered at the ports listed in regulation 6, and as added to above, is for the determination of the inspector at such port. For the present, inspectors will require disinfection only of shipments which are manifestly infested and which, in their judgment, can be safeguarded by such disinfection. In case of doubt they should apply to the board for decision as to need of disinfection.

These instructions as to inspection and disinfection apply both to shipments which are fully entered at such exterior ports and others which are to proceed in bond through such listed ports to the interior ports specified in the permits. If disinfection of either class of shipments is required it must be carried out at the listed port of arrival. The requirement as to the disinfection or nondisinfection should be stamped by the inspector on the proper entry papers or on the immediate transportation papers.

If disinfection is required of a shipment entered for immediate transportation to an interior port, such shipment must be converted into a consumption entry at the port of arrival. Instructions will be issued later with respect to such conversion.

To determine the need of such disinfection all shipments of the classes of plants and seeds which may be entered under regulation 3 and arriving at the listed ports, as supplemented above, even though given a permit for final entry at an interior port, must be held at such listed port of arrival, where the inspector will also determine whether the shipment complies with regulations 7 and 8. Except when disinfection is required, this action will not materially interfere with the prompt movement, under immediate transportation in bond, of shipments to the port of final entry where the conditions of regulations 11 and 12 must be met by the importer or his agent.

Shipments for which permits have been issued for exterior ports of entry other than those listed, or which must pass through such other ports to interior ports of entry, must meet the full conditions of entry under the regulations at the final port of entry.

As to importations through the listed ports, copies of permits already issued, under regulation 3, and copies of all future permits, will be sent to inspectors at these ports. The permits covering trans-Pacific importations will be sent both to the inspector at San Francisco and at Seattle, and the permits covering trans-Atlantic importations will be sent to the inspector at New York and Boston. Importations through Newark will be taken care of by the New

York inspector. Permits for importations for interior ports which may arrive through New Orleans will be sent to the inspector at New Orleans.

The customs officers at these ports of first arrival also will be furnished with copies of the permits already issued as well as with copies of all future permits of shipments which will presumably pass through their ports. The customs officers at ports of final entry also will be notified of this action and will receive as formerly copies of the permits issued for their ports.

Due to exigencies of traffic, shipments under permits issued for Seattle may arrive at San Francisco, or vice versa. In such cases the procedure herein authorized may be carried out at either port, the inspectors at each port having been provided with a full list of the Pacific permits as far as possible. The same rule as to entry applies to the listed ports on the eastern border of the United States.

A shipment authorized entry at a listed port but arriving in error or due to some exigency of traffic at a port where there is no inspection service should be held by the customs officer at such port for instructions. If, through error, such shipment is forwarded in bond to an interior port, each such case must be considered on its merits by the board as to the requirements to be enforced under the regulations.

The following supplemental instructions have been issued relative to the entry and clearance of bulbs at the listed ports.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO INSPECTION AND ENTRY OF BULBS.

To facilitate the entry and distribution of the importations of bulbs at the principal ports through which such material enters the United States, the board has recently ordered that when such shipments are entered at or may conveniently pass through any of the ports listed in regulation 6, and as added to above, all the requirements of the regulations must be met at such ports. This order applies both to shipments of bulbs which are offered for final entry at such listed ports and to shipments which may be passed through these ports under immediate transportation order in bond to interior ports.

At the ports of entry enumerated, inspection and approval for entry of bulbs by inspectors of this department has been authorized by the several States as meeting the conditions of notification and inspection of shipments provided for in regulation 11 under Quarantine No. 37, and this carries with it regulation 12 as to marking of interstate shipments prior to inspection. After such inspection and liberation of bulbs by an inspector of this department, such bulbs may be shipped by the importer or his agent without further restrictions under Quarantine No. 37.

This action with respect to bulbs at these listed ports has been taken because it is impracticable in many, if not most, instances for State inspectors to follow up the hundreds of lots into which a large shipment of bulbs is often broken before the elements of the shipment reach final destination, and should prove to be of distinct advantage to importers, inasmuch as it will eliminate the necessity for hundreds of notices of shipment of such bulbs, and often of reshipment of such bulbs, before the bulbs reach ultimate destination, or are inspected and passed by a proper official of a State, Territory, or district of the United States.

This order applies to the importation of bulbs only. As noted above, all other nursery stock, plants, and seeds imported under regulation 3 must meet the conditions of regulations 11 and 12, as must also all bulb shipments for which permits have been issued for other exterior ports of entry or which must pass through such ports to interior ports of entry.

With respect to the entry of bulbs at the listed ports, the board, under date of September 20, issued substantially the following instructions to its inspectors at these ports:

Hereafter the inspectors of the board at the ports of Boston, New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle, together with the collectors of customs at such ports, will be provided with copies of permits issued for the entry of bulbs. The notices of arrival called for in regulation 10 must be submitted by the permittee to such inspectors in accordance with the general provisions of that regulation.

All bulb permits will be stamped, "Must be held for inspection at port of arrival." The permittee will be required to keep the importation together on the dock until it has been released by the inspector of the board. The inspector of the board will examine the shipment at his earliest convenience for the purpose of determining its agreement with the permit and with the invoice and original certificate of inspection as to quantity and kind of bulbs offered for entry, and also as to compliance of the shipment with the other requirements of the regulations, its general condition and its freedom from pests. The inspectors of the board will cause to be opened and will inspect representative cases of the different kinds of bulbs included in the shipment.

The permittee will be required to fulfill the condition of the notices of shipment called for in regulation 11 with this modification: Instead of sending a separate report for each ultimate consignee and the repetition of such reports for each new interstate shipment until the goods have been inspected and passed by some State inspector, the permittee shall submit one notice, in duplicate, to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the inspector of the board, giving the information required in regulation 11 and including in such notice a list of all the intended separate shipments to ultimate consignees. This list should include for each consignee, name and address, date of shipment, quantity and kind of bulbs. This notice to the Secretary of Agriculture will, therefore, take place of the copies of the notices hitherto sent to the duly authorized inspector of the State, Territory, or district to which the plants, plant products, or seeds are to be shipped.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

SUPPLEMENT TO EXPLANATION OF CONDITIONS FOR ENTRY OF PLANT NOVELTIES AND PROPAGATING STOCK UNDER QUARANTINE NO. 37.[1]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1919.

New Varieties for Personal Use.

In the explanation (HB-105) of regulation 14 of the regulations as amended under Quarantine 37 it is stated that "in exceptional cases the importation of novelties (i. e., new varieties) may be made for personal use but not for sale." This is intended to provide for the importation of such new varieties by directors of botanical gardens, collectors and growers of special collections of plants of recognized standing, but was not intended to apply to importations which may be desired for personal use other than as indicated or for the adornment of private estates. In case such public gardens, collectors, or growers of special collections are not known to the experts of this department, they may be required to furnish evidence of their status.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman of Board.

"FLOWER SEEDS" AND "SEEDS OF HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS" DEFINED.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1919.

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Receipt is acknowledged of your note of October 2, 1919, inclosing a communication from the British Embassy dated September 29, making inquiries as to the meaning of the terms "flower seeds" and "seeds of hardy perennial plants" as used in regulations 2 and 3, respectively, of Quarantine No. 37 issued by this department. In reply you are informed that—

[1] See pp. 82-84, S. R. A., June-July, 1919.

"Flower seeds" refers to seeds of annual, biennial, or even perennial plants which are essentially herbaceous—namely, plants which perish annually down to and sometimes including the root (i. e., soft, succulent plants).

"Seeds of hardy perennial plants" refers to seeds of woody or other plants which are not herbaceous and are either of a hardy and woody growth or are not killed to the ground in the temperate zone.

Respectfully,

J. R. Riggs, *Acting Secretary.*

ORDERS GOVERNING IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANTS AND SEEDS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Under date of May 31, 1913, regulations governing importations of nursery stock by the United States Department of Agriculture were approved and promulgated by the Secretary. These regulations were supplemented August 4, 1919, by an order giving the procedure for the importation of seeds and plant material from foreign countries for the use of the Department of Agriculture and for the forwarding of seeds and plants by the department to foreign countries. These orders are reproduced below. The earlier order was issued prior to the institution of the Service and Regulatory Announcements series and is here reproduced to give it permanent record.

Memorandum Relative to Procedure in the Importation of Seeds, Plants, and Plant Material from Foreign Countries for the Use of the Department of Agriculture and the Forwarding of Seeds and Plants by the Department to Foreign Countries.

The attention of the different bureaus and offices in the department is called to the accompanying circulars entitled "Explanation of Provisions for Entry of Plant Novelties and Propagating Stock under Quarantine No. 37" and "Regulations Governing Importations of Nursery Stock by the United States Department of Agriculture." [Reproduced below.]

It is recommended that bureaus and offices in the department desiring to bring in nursery stock and other plants and seeds or other plant material from foreign countries for scientific purposes arrange with the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry for such importations. The Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction will furnish detailed instructions as to methods of procedure. The Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction will continue as in the past to conduct the necessary correspondence for the securing of all seeds and other plant material; attend to the necessary permits where permits are required; attend to any restrictions of the War Trade Board; arrange through its paid dispatch agents for necessary shipments and transshipments; receive the material at the plant-inspection rooms; protect it during inspection and treatments, if treatments are given; propagate it in limited quantities if it is found to be suspected of harboring insects and diseases and therefore can not be immediately released; and after its release will forward it to the office where it belongs.

The plants and plant products under departmental quarantines or restrictive orders are listed in the Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Federal Horticultural Board. This list is revised from time to time as new quarantines are promulgated. It is suggested that bureaus or offices desiring to import plants or plant products consult the latest edition of these announcements.

Bureaus and offices of the department desiring to send seeds, living plants, and plant material abroad for exchange or other purposes are requested to forward all such material to the Plant Inspection House, Twelfth and B Streets NW., Washington, D. C. Detailed information as to methods of procedure will be furnished by the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction.

The Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction will care for any outgoing material, originating within the department, during inspection and treatment. It will attend to all export-license requirements and pack and forward the material to its ultimate destination if requested. If not requested to pack and forward the material it will, after inspection, be sent back to the originating bureau or office and may be sent out direct from such bureau or office.

Very truly yours,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.
Wm. A. Taylor,
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

August 4, 1919.

Regulations Governing Importations of Nursery Stock by the United States Department of Agriculture.

I. IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK NOT UNDER QUARANTINE.

Section 1 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, provides—

"That nursery stock may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

The following regulations shall govern such importations:

Regulation 1. Definition. For the purposes of these regulations the term "nursery stock" includes all plants, seeds, or other plant products for propagation.

Regulation 2. Nursery stock not under quarantine may be imported by mail, express, freight, or other form of transportation, without permit or other compliance with the requirements of the act, when such plants are ordered by, or intended for, and are addressed to, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., the Federal Experiment Station, Honolulu, Hawaii, or the Federal Experiment Station, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Regulation 3. Nursery stock imported by any official, employee, bureau, office, division, or board of the United States Department of Agriculture, including importations from Hawaii and Porto Rico, shall be addressed to, and entered through, the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, except as to importations by the Federal experiment stations at Honolulu and Mayaguez, as provided for in Regulation 7.

Regulation 4. All such importations shall be inspected by an entomologist and a pathologist of the Federal Horticultural Board, who are authorized to treat, disinfect, and, if necessary, destroy such importations, and to hold under such quarantine as they shall deem necessary until the importations are certified by them as free from infestation. A record shall be kept by such inspectors of all plants found to be infested with insect pests or plant diseases, and of the treatment and ultimate disposition of such plants.

Regulation 5. All nursery stock addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., shall be delivered at the quarantine greenhouse or at the quarantine room of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction for inspection and treatment, and shall not be removed therefrom until inspected and passed, or under such quarantine conditions as may be ordered by the inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board: *Provided*, That infested portions of such plants may be taken, by permission of such inspectors, for scientific study by experts of the Department of Agriculture, due record being kept of the ultimate disposition of such samples. The packing material and original container, if so ordered, shall be burned.

Regulation 6. All field propagating stations of the Bureau of Plant Industry and all forest nurseries of the Forest Service shall be inspected at least twice annually by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, and no stock shall be shipped therefrom until pronounced by such inspectors free from insects and plant diseases. Such inspectors are also authorized to order the treatment, or, if necessary, the destruction of any plants or plant products for propagation found infested with insects or plant diseases.

Regulation 7. Nursery stock may be imported by the Federal Experiment Station at Honolulu, Hawaii, in accordance with the regulations governing such importations, of the Territorial government of Hawaii, and by the Federal Experiment Station at Mayaguez, P. R., in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Commissioner of Agriculture of Porto Rico.

The introduction into Guam of any nursery stock or other plant products for propagation will be permitted only through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and only after inspection and certification by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board.

II. IMPORTATION OF NURSERY STOCK UNDER QUARANTINE.

Section 7 of the plant quarantine act was amended March 4, 1913, by the addition of the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That hereafter any class of nursery stock or of any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, or other plant products of which the importation may be forbidden from any country or locality under the provisions of section seven of the plant quarantine act approved August twentieth,

nineteen hundred and twelve (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page three hundred and fifteen), may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such regulations as the said Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe."

The following regulations shall govern departmental importations under this proviso:

Regulation 1. All importations under this proviso of the act shall be made through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry in accordance with the foregoing regulations governing importations of nursery stock not under quarantine, except that the importation of insects and their host plants for the purpose of breeding insect parasites may be made directly by the Bureau of Entomology.

Regulation 2. No employee or other representative of the Department of Agriculture shall import any quarantined plant or plant product unless and until he has secured a permit therefor from the Federal Horticultural Board.

Regulation 3. In the event of arrival of plants under quarantine from correspondents or explorers in foreign countries without permit, the Federal Horticultural Board shall be promptly notified by the official responsible for or receiving the importation, and the stock shall be held subject to inspection and treatment, as provided for above.

Regulation 4. A record shall be kept by the Federal Horticultural Board of all departmental importations of plants or plant products under quarantine, showing the condition and disposition made of the same and the official responsible for their importation and care.

Approved:

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

May 31, 1913.

SHIPMENT OF NURSERY STOCK IN BOND TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

October 27, 1919.

Dear Sir: With respect to the movement of nursery stock in bond through American ports to foreign countries the board has issued the following ruling:

(1) The classes of plants enumerated in regulation 2, Quarantine No. 37, may pass through the United States in bond without permit or other compliance with the regulations. This is provided for in a paragraph of regulation 4 of the quarantine, which reads:

"Permits are not required for nursery stock and other plants and seeds, not under quarantine or regulation, entering the United States for immediate transportation in bond to foreign countries."

(2) The classes of plants included in regulation 3 fall under "Rules and Regulations Governing the Entry for Immediate Exportation of Prohibited Plants and Plant Products," effective December 1, 1917, and may proceed to foreign countries in bond under the conditions indicated in regulation 7 of the regulations referred to. The permit shall be in the form of a letter in quadruplicate which shall detail the safeguards to be enforced and, if necessary, the routing of the shipment, one copy of which shall be filed with the board and one each sent to the importer, the customs officer, and the inspector of the board at the port of arrival.

(3) Other plants or classes of plants and plant products for propagation not covered by regulations 2 and 3 may be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to foreign countries under the same terms as plants covered in regulation 3, except as to plants which come with earth or soil about the roots or packed in earth or soil which has not been sterilized. As to such excepted plants their entry for transportation across the country in bond is prohibited, but provision may be made for their immediate export to the country of destination by any available ocean route.

In case of a mixed shipment which can not be conveniently separated or divided into the different classes the whole shipment must be governed by the class subject to the greatest restrictions as to entry.

Permits for classes 2 and 3 will be issued for each shipment; in other words, no open permits will be issued. These permits will either be issued from Washington or, when so authorized, by the inspectors at the ports of entry provided for in regulation 6 under Quarantine No. 37. Notification of arrival of such shipments provided for in regulation 10 must be made by the importer

or his agent to the inspector of the board at the port of arrival, who, after inspection and determination of the nature of the shipment, will make the proper indorsement on the customs manifest, which document must be held until inspection has been made.

Yours very truly,

Chairman of Board.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE ON ACCOUNT OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER.

AUGUST 9, 1919.

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), a dangerous insect not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States and on account of which Notice of Quarantine No. 36, which became effective October 1, 1918, was issued, continues to spread at an alarming rate and is now known to occur in portions of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Plymouth, Mass., and Rockingham, N. H.

Since the promulgation of Quarantine No. 36, further investigation of the European corn borer has developed the fact that in addition to corn fodder, cornstalks, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corncobs, listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 36, the following plants are subject to infestation by this insect, namely: All herbaceous plants, including popcorn on the cob, oats straw in bulk, rye straw in bulk, and such cultivated gardens or flowering plants as celery, Swiss chard, green or string beans (in the pod), beets with top, spinach, turnip tops, rhubarb, entire plants of geraniums, and cut flowers of dahlias, gladioli, and chrysanthemum.

In order to prevent the further spread of this injurious insect it seems necessary that the entire States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire be quarantined in accordance with section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat., 1134, 1165), and that the movement therefrom into other States and Territories of all herbaceous plants, including corn fodder, cornstalks, corncobs, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, popcorn on the cob, oats straw in bulk, rye straw in bulk, and such cultivated garden or flowering plants as celery, Swiss chard, green or string beans (in the pod), beets with top, spinach, turnip tops, rhubarb, entire plants of geraniums, and cut flowers of dahlias, gladioli, and chrysanthemum, and all other field, vegetable, and flowering herbaceous plants, should be restricted or prohibited.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the statehouse, Boston, Mass., at 10.30 o'clock a. m., August 15, 1919, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

FUMIGATION OF RAILWAY CARS AND OTHER VEHICLES AND FREIGHT, EXPRESS, BAGGAGE, AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM MEXICO.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1919.

DEAR SIR: The houses erected by the Department of Agriculture for the disinfection of railway cars and other vehicles and freight, express, baggage, and other materials from Mexico on account of the pink bollworm are now ready for operation at the principal ports of entry on the Texas-Mexican border. Congress has, furthermore, provided funds for the purchase of chemicals and for the labor cost of such fumigation with the proviso that "any moneys received in payment for charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm of cotton to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Careful estimates have been made of the probable cost represented by the chemicals and labor involved in such fumigation, and it is believed that the fee of $5 for railway cars and 50 cents for vehicles will be sufficient to cover such cost, although it is possible that at a later date the charges will be increased or decreased, depending upon unforeseen circumstances. No charge will be made to cover investment or cost of houses, overhead expenses, or

salaries of inspectors; in other words, the fees referred to are intended to cover merely the cost of chemicals and labor actually involved in the fumigation.

It is ordered, therefore, in accordance with Regulation 2 of the "rules and regulations prohibiting the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States and governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico at border points," that on and after September 22, 1919, the old system of disinfection of cars and their contents by the pot method in the interior of the cars and the exterior cleansing of such cars shall be discontinued, and on and after said date the only fumigation that will be accepted as satisfying the disinfection requirements of the Federal Horticultural Board on the Texas-Mexican border shall be performed by employees of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Employees of the board are authorized to collect the fee, payable in advance—$5 for each railway car, including its contents, and a fee of 50 cents for each vehicle, including its contents. The charges for fumigation of freight not so carried will be adjusted to cover actual cost.

This order is not intended as a means of passing railway cars, vehicles, freight, express, or any other commodity if fouled with cotton seed, but is for the purpose of destroying larvae which may be contained in any undiscovered cotton seed; in other words, cotton seed which actually may be in cars which, from inspection, appear to be free from seed, and also to destroy any moths of the pink bollworm which may have gained lodgment in the cars or amongst the contents, either in transit through Mexico or while being held in the Mexican freight yards opposite the American port of entry. *No cars or freight fouled with cotton seed are to be permitted entry into the United States under any circumstances whatever.*

Very truly yours,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

Approved:
D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Treasury Decision 38105.)

PROHIBITION AGAINST THE IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY RICE, ETC.

Notice of quarantine No. 39, with regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture forbidding the importation on and after August 15, 1919, of seed or paddy rice from certain countries named, also wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned state except upon compliance with regulations.

Treasury Department, *August 11, 1919.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

Notice of quarantine No. 39, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, effective August 15, 1919, forbidding the importation on and after that date of seed or paddy rice, and of wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned or unprocessed state from certain specified countries and localities except upon compliance with said regulations, is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. Rowe, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the quarantine.]

(Treasury Decision 38116.)

PLANT QUARANTINE.

Amendment No. 3 to quarantine No. 37, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Treasury Department, *September 2, 1919.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Attention is invited to amendment No. 3 to plant quarantine regulation No. 37 issued by the Department of Agriculture governing the entry of nursery

stock and other plants and seeds, effective June 1, 1919, which is published for your information and guidance.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the amendment.]

(Treasury Decision 38158.)

IMPORTATION OF SEED OR PADDY RICE, ETC.

Prohibition against the importation of seed or paddy rice—Regulations governing importations of wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned state.—T. D. 38105 of August 11, 1919, amended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 13, 1919.*

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

As it appears that there is some misunderstanding as to the meaning of T. D. 38105 of August 11, 1919, it is amended to read as follows:

Notice of quarantine No. 39, with regulations, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, Federal Horticultural Board, effective August 15, 1919, is published for your information and guidance. The importation on and after August 15 of seed or paddy rice from the countries named in said notice is prohibited. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye in the raw or uncleaned or unprocessed state can be imported only upon compliance with said regulations.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

CHANGES IN THE DUTCH PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

WAGENINGEN, HOLLAND, *July 25, 1919.*

To the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington:

Herewith I beg to inform you that on July 1 Prof. Dr. J. Ritzema Bos has resigned as chief of the Phytopathological Service of Holland and that I myself have been appointed in his place. As loco chief of the said service is appointed Mr. T. Schoevers, up to July 1 phytopathologist in the Institute for Phytopathology, and now transferred in the same rank to the Phytopathological service. In consequence of this Mr. Schoevers is entitled to sign certificates, etc.

For the inspection of bulbs, etc., which are to be exported to the United States there are appointed a few new inspectors, whose names you will find mentioned on the certificates. For your information I add herewith a list of all of the officers now in function: N. V. Poeteren, chief of the phytopathological service; T. Schoevers, phytopathologist, loco chief of the phytopathological service; H. Maarschalk, phytopathologist; Dina Spierenburg, phytopathologist; W. B. L. Verhoeven, phytopathologist; J. Adema, inspector; C. J. Augustyn, inspector; J. Dantuma, inspector; C. A. Fremouw, inspector; P. J. de Jong, inspector; C. van Klaveren, inspector; P. C. Koene, inspector; K. V. Keulen, inspector; J. Molewyk, inspector; K. Onrust, inspector; R. Pekelær, inspector; W. F. de Ronde, inspector; J. Ryken, inspector; P. J. Schenk, inspector; B. Smit, inspector; Th. J. de Vin, inspector; Jac. Zwartendyk, inspector.

I remain, very truly yours,

N. V. POETEREN,
Chief of the Phytopathological Service of Holland.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised: Regulates the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatæ*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 33, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers portions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 35: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside the townships of Delran, Chester, and Cinnaminson, Burlington County, N. J., of green corn, commonly called sweet or sugar corn, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 36: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of corn fodder or cornstalks

whether used for packing or otherwise, green sweet corn, roasting ears, corn on the cob, and corn cobs, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties, as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm. Cotton and cotton seed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pineshoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Island, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the

sweet potato weevils (*Cylas spp.*) and the sweet potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*).

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making, or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, as amended, with regulations (effective on and after June 1, 1919): Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following plants is permitted under permit: Lily bulbs, lily of the valley, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, and crocus; stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits; rose stocks, including manetti, multiflora, brier rose, and rosa rugosa; nuts, including palm seeds; seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental, and shade trees; seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations (effective on and after August 15, 1919): Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United Sates was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign Quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37.)

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and

is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on acount of the citrus-canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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